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is based on the unitarian system of central government, there being two houses, one of Senators and the other of Deputies."

A glaring defect in the work is the failure to adhere to one system of currency, of weights, and of measures. One would think the author imagined the reader carried a purse in which pounds, shillings, pence, dollars, cents, francs, so much in gold and so much in South American paper money were thrown in together. Pounds and kilograms unite in the same sentence as do acres and hectares, not to speak of miles and kilometers, uniting to form one vast railroad. Such confusion is about sufficient to destroy the aim of the book. The masses who might read it with credence and enthusiasm would soon tire when confronted with such mental torture.

Seventy-two excellent illustrations and eight maps accompany the text. Toward the close of the work is a rather brief discussion of the Central American International Bureau; this is followed by a rather emphatic statement on the tariff problem in South America, but the author, being thoroughly English in every other respect, could not be expected to think otherwise than he does on this question. Concerning the correctness of the details in this work the reviewer cannot judge, and the sources of information are never given. If these had been stated the real aim of the work might have been furthered by thus opening the avenues of investigation to interested capital.

Les régies municipales. By EMILE BOUVIER. Paris: Octave Doin et Fils, 1910. 8vo, pp. v+443+xii. Fr. 5 net.

Though *Les Régies municipales* is a treatment of "municipal ownership" with respect particularly to France, yet it is not devoid of general interest.

The book is divided into three parts with a very brief introduction containing an account of the results of the investigations upon this subject carried on, in England, by a parliamentary commission and, in the United States, by the National Civic Federation. In the first part of the book, the author discusses the causes leading to municipal control of public utilities. Briefly stated, these causes are financial, political, social, and economic. The chief advantage that the author sees in a system of municipal control of public utilities is that they serve as a source of revenue to the government of the city. In support of this statement a considerable, but none too carefully analyzed, array of facts and figures are taken from England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries where "municipal control" has been developed.

The second part is perhaps the least interesting to the general student. It deals wholly with the juristic aspect of the question and is in relation to the laws of France. It is interesting to note that in spite of the opinions of some prominent jurists, the author concludes that in assuming control of its public utilities a municipality is guilty of no violation of the laws in France.

The last part of the book contains a discussion of the limits of "municipal undertakings." In contrast with the conclusions reached by the National Civic Federation, the author concludes that a municipality is not necessarily limited by the character or magnitude of enterprises which it might choose to undertake. The success of such undertakings, however, depends entirely upon their organization upon a solid commercial and economic basis, meaning by this, that the ad-

ministration of public utilities must be separate from the political administration of the city.

It would have been highly interesting if the author had dealt with the influence of "municipal control" within the bounds he indicates, upon the political life of France. He gives us to understand by his silence upon this point, that neither the form nor the character of the government would be affected by its sweeping control and administration of public utilities.

The American Commonwealth. By JAMES BRYCE. New and revised edition. New York: Macmillan, 1910. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xvi+742; vii+962. \$4.00 net.

At a time when so many reforms are being proposed, a complete revision of this well-known classic is most timely. Many new problems, the result of recent developments, call for a broad, comprehensive insight into the real points at issue and the significance of recent tendencies for their solution. To the understanding of these problems Ambassador Bryce, in his revised edition, contributes the latest opinions of an unbiased Anglo-Saxon alien. Moreover, the existence of many pirated and garbled editions of this work, which, having been first published before the existence of an international copyright law, has not been thereby protected, has also called for the present revision.

Many alterations have been made. Statistics have been brought down to date, and former conclusions qualified in the light of modern tendencies. Mr. Bryce's contact with the American people has brought a clearer insight into their life and problems. Besides the minor changes, several new discussions have been included. Mr. Seth Low has completely rewritten the chapter on municipal government in view of the emergence of new ideas and political arrangements, such as primary legislation and the commission system. The new chapter on the "Latest Phase of Immigration," which considers the causes, conditions, effects, and tendencies, calls attention to the influence on moral standards as the central problem. "Further Reflections on the Negro Problem" reveals encouraging tendencies toward the development of that industrial capacity of the Negro which will demand and secure his re-enfranchisement. The chapter on "New Transmarine Dominions" commends the American policy of colonial administration and shows that any tendency toward territorial expansion is effectively checked by the fact that democratic government requires for success the equality and homogeneity of its citizens. Mr. Bryce's "Further Observations on the Universities" recognizes the dangers of the American system, yet shows that they are a very potent force in American development.

Where Shall She Live? By MARY HIGGS AND EDWARD E. HAYWARD, M.A. London: P. S. King & Sons, 1910. 16mo, pp. 213. 1s. 6d.

The opening chapter of this little book is very appropriately given to a treatment of the influence of the Industrial Revolution in bringing into existence a new problem—the woman worker. It is shown how she has become as economically free as her brother worker, and thus an industrial unit. In England and Wales 31.6 per cent of the women are in industry. Rather rigid class distinctions have come to exist in the trades. In a further analysis